

NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1845.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

TRENTON, March 15th, 1845.

By the Bill which has passed the Senate to authorize the erection of a Lunatic Asylum, Daniel Haines of Sussex, Thomas Arrowmith of Monmouth, John S. Condit of Hudson, Joseph Saunders of Gloucester, and Maurice Beecroft, of Cape May, are appointed Commissioners to select a suitable site. The price to be paid for the location is limited to \$10,000. Within three months after the purchase of the property, the Governor is to appoint Commissioners to contract for the building of the Asylum, on such plan as the Commissioners so to be appointed shall approve. The plan and terms are to be approved by the Governor. The last named Commissioners are to give bond for \$20,000 for the faithful performance of their duties.

The sum to be paid by the Commissioners for the erection of the Asylum is limited to \$25,000. The Commissioners are to receive three dollars per day and travelling expenses. It is made the duty of one or more of the last named Commissioners, to superintend the erection of the Asylum, for which they are to receive each two dollars per day.

By the bill which has passed the Senate for the sale of the Government lot, the erection of offices and repairing of the State House, &c. Samuel R. Gummere, Sam'l R. Hamilton, and Stacy A. Paxson, of Trenton, are appointed Commissioners to sell "the Government lot" at public auction, giving five weeks notice in the Trenton papers and in one or the cities of Philadelphia and New York. They are also authorized to cause a new roof to be put on the State House, erect porticos in front and rear, have it re-stuccoed in the style of Mercer Court House, and have the State House yard fenced, graded, and planted with suitable ornamental trees. They likewise have authority to cause to be erected two buildings of forty by fifty-five feet fronting on Second street, for offices for Secretary of State, Treasurer, Clerk of Chancery and Clerk of Supreme Court. The bill does not state whereabouts on Second street the offices are to be erected. It authorized the commissioners to receive proposals for erecting the said buildings, making repairs, &c., but there is no limitation of the amount for which the Government lot shall be sold, nor of the expense of erecting the offices, making the repairs, or ornamenting the State House grounds.—The terms, &c. of the several matters are left entirely to the discretion of the Commissioners, whose sound judgements are a sufficient guarantee that it will be exercised with propriety.

The Commissioners appointed to value the stock, &c. of the N. J. State Prison, have valued it at \$10,000. It was inventoried by Mr. Yard at \$18,000, making a difference of nearly one half. This may probably account for the \$6,000 that is said to have been paid into the Treasury by Mr. Yards during the last year.

Pickett Scriptum.—The speech of the exponent of Hunterdon Democracy (Mr. Pickel) in the House of Assembly during the past week amount to one hundred and twenty-five! being an average of twenty-five a day, the House being in session but five days.

New Jersey and her U. S. Senators.

New Jersey has every reason to be proud of her U. S. Senators. During the session which has just gone by, they both distinguished themselves, not only for their fidelity and zeal with which they stood up for their immediate constituents; but for the many stand they took upon all great national and constitutional questions.

We have before us in a pamphlet form, the speech made by Senator Dayton on the 24th of last month, on the Texas question. It is able, argumentative and eloquent. We regret that we have room only for the following, which are the closing passages. —*Phœbus Enquirer.*

"Mr. President, the integrity of the States of this Union must be preserved at any price short of dishonor, and impositions on its parts, too grievous to be borne. We ask our Southern friends not to press us. We feel that while the South has always claimed most, she has had least care; that the Government has been almost exclusively in her hands from the beginning. The present acquisition we decry, first and principally, because it is a violation of the Constitution, and next because we feel that it can bring with it no commensurate good to counterbalance its evils. It is hanging on an immense State on the very outermost end of the Confederacy, and gives it the advantage of leverage against the centre. If it cannot, on trial, upturn what it may at least break the beam, and carry a large fragment with it.

Sir, we want conciliation; we want forbearance at the hands of the South; of country. God knows, we have "enough" and to spare!" Filled from its verve to the centre with our free citizens and our free institutions, where, in the compass of light, could you find a nation reflecting more of greatness—more of goodness! The mirror may yet, at some distant day, become too vast for use; if so, the hand of a workman, I trust, quiet, unimpassioned, may divide it into parts, and reset each in a framework of its own. Then, and then only, may we hope that each will again give back the glorious image of the original. But let the hand of the workman shake with passion; let the spirit of violence but touch the plate, and it will be dashed into a thousand glittering fragments, fit only to be trodden in the dust by the heel of an oppressor."

"We have a copy of this able speech, and shall take an early opportunity of making our readers acquainted with it.—Ed.

"We refer with pleasure to the bill, in another column, of Mr. Kyle's Concert to-morrow evening. It will be seen that it promises an entertainment of the richest character. Mr. Kyle is himself without a rival on the flute in this country, but the names of MADAME PICO, confidely the first vocalist on this side of the Atlantic, and SIGNOR SANQUINICO, a distinguished member of the late Italian Opera, give assurance of a delightful musical treat. We derive the following notice of Miss DeLuce from a city paper:

Mr. Kyle's Concert.—This talented professor gives a concert at the Washington Hall, Newark, on Tuesday next, at which Madame Pico, Signor Sanquincio, and some of the leading musicians and vocalists will assist—among them Miss De Luce, who made so favorable a debut at the concert given for the benefit of the Italians, at Palmo's. This young lady has been gradually gaining ground with the public. We heard her at Scoville's concert, at Brooklyn, given on the 4th inst., and were as much pleased as surprised. She possesses a voice of great compass—extending nearly to three octaves—equal in purity of intonation throughout. Her pronunciation of Italian is elegant and correct, and her manner of reading the poetry of English ballads is highly creditable to her taste and understanding. She sang "Kathleen Mavourneen" very charmingly, and was, as she deserved to be, loudly encored. A duet, "the Mariners," received a similar compliment. This composition introduced to our notice Miss Kate De Luce, who made her debut on this occasion, and was most favorably received. Her voice, sonorously as yet fully developed, is a soprano of great delicacy and sweetness. Indeed, both young ladies seem to have had the good fortune to have studied under an excellent master, and bid fair, at no distant period, to take a high stand in the profession they have adopted.

Robert Rivers.—aged 81 years, father of Hon. Wm. C. Rivers, died at Oak Ridge, Va. on the 9th inst. He was a volunteer on the plains of Yorktown, and for fifty years has filled a large space in the business and social affairs of that part of the State in which he lived.

The Loco Foco in Boston and Philadelphia, celebrated Gen. Jackson's seventy-eighth birthday on Friday. In Boston there was a grand Jackson and Annexation Ball, and in Philadelphia a grand salute.

The Whigs of the First Congressional District of Virginia have nominated Robert H. Whitfield, Esq. as their candidate for Congress.

Judge Este, of Cincinnati, having retired from the Bench which he has occupied with reputation for some ten years, having retired from office, the Bar of Hamilton Co. expressed their feelings on the occasion in a series of complimentary resolutions. Judge Este is a native Jerseyman, and we take pleasure in repeating the subjoined comments by the Cincinnati Gazette:

The characteristic which marked the long judicial career of Judge Este were uprightness, industry, urbanity. When elected to the Bench, he put himself in a position, at once, from which he stood aloof from all political parties, and conflicting interests, and while in it, every member of the Bar was made to feel that he was a member of the Court, and as much interested in upholding its honor and dignity as he who presided over it. Judge Este yielded no principle. Yet, during ten years of public service—though placed often in trying circumstances, and often still surrounded by excited litigants, and professional brethren no less excited—no jar, no conflict ever occurred between the Court and any member of the Bar. His sway was firm, but kind, and thereto won order and harmony.

We need not say, that acting upon these principles, Judge Este secured the confidence and respect of the people of Hamilton County. None doubted his integrity. No suitor, entering the halls of his court, feared that any personal bias, or political prejudice could move a swaying heart. For he occupied the proud judicial stand not only of the consciousness of right intention in all that he did—but of commanding the belief in the mind of a jealous public, that he was, as a judge, above suspicion. The retirement of Judge Este, therefore, from the Bench is regretted by the whole people of Hamilton. They sympathize with the Bar in all that they say.

We regret that the parting address of Judge Este to the Bar was not taken. It was brief, yet appropriate. His allusions to the brethren who had passed away, during his ten years term, was feelingly eloquent. But no effort was made to catch the words of parting, and we may not attempt a poor sketch of them. We embrace the opportunity, however, secured to us by a friend of giving a brief outline of the Judge's life.

Judge Este was born at Morristown, New Jersey, 21st October, 1785, and graduated at Princeton College in September 1804. He studied law with Gabriel Ford, since a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and was admitted to the Bar at Trenton, in 1808. In May, 1809 he moved to Ohio and commenced the practice of the Law. The Legislature, December, 1834, elected him President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1838 Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. His last term expired on the 5th inst.

The Bar has invited Judge Este to a public dinner on Thursday, the 13th inst. He has accepted. We anticipate a most pleasant, social mingling together of the members of the Profession on that occasion.

Reception of Mr. Calhoun.—A large meeting of citizens of Charlestown, S. C., was held on the 11th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the Hon. John C. Calhoun, with appropriate respect, on his arrival in that place from the seat of Government. The Hon. Kerr Boyce was called to the Chair, and Major A. O. Andrewes acted as Secretary. After addresses from Messrs. Yancey and Belcher, and the adoption of a series of resolutions, a committee of fifty were appointed by the Chair, to act with a Committee of the City Council, to carry out the objects of the meeting.

Among the precious historical relics presented to the Maryland Historical Society at its meeting last week, was the banner of Pulaski's Legion, from Mr. Edmund Peale, of the Baltimore Museum. It appears that after the death of Pulaski, this relic, which was attached to a company organized by the brave Count in Baltimore, in 1778, fell into the hands of Captain Bontalou, who on returning from the army, took it home with him and preserved it as a sacred relic for 45 years.

By the Southern Mail this Afternoon.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, March 16th, 1845.

Half-past 5 o'clock, P. M.

In the Senate yesterday, before going into Executive Session, a resolution was adopted offered by Mr. BARBER, calling upon the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate at the present session, a report made by Mr. JOHN STOCKTON, Superintendent of the Mineral Lands on Lake Superior, with the map accompanying the same.

The President of the Senate communicated the credentials of Hon. S. CAMERON, elected Senator of the United States for Pennsylvania, for the remainder of the term of Mr. BUCHANAN, resigned.

The Senator then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, during which several nominations were confirmed. I learn only to the following, viz.: CHARLES H. HASWELL as Engineer in Chief in the Naval service, Mr. LAUGHLIN, of Tammam, as Recorder of the Land Office, and Hon. BENJ. G. SHIELDS, of Alia Charge d'Affaires Venezuela, in place of Vesuvian Ellis, appointed by Mr. Tyler, but among the large number of nominations undisputed by the late Senator.

Another civil, lonely and justly complained of, is the Negation practiced by the Heads of the Bureaus. It is a fact that in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, there is a Clerk who is a nephew of the Chief of the Bureau; and the chief Clerk has a nephew who is a Clerk thereto also. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, &c., is brother-in-law to the Clerk of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the latter has a nephew who is a Clerk in the former Bureau. The Chief Clerk in the Bureau of Yards and Docks has a brother-in-law who is Clerk in the Bureau of Medicine.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., has a brother-in-law who is Clerk in the Bureau; and the same is the case with the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. This is the reverse of Nepotism of the most dangerous tendency prevailing throughout the whole Bureau system, which glaring evils nothing will correct, as seems to every one who has bestowed much consideration upon the subject, but to put the Bureaus under civil rule. Practical business men are needed to direct their management, and these interests of the Navy Department require should be sought for, and placed there, by the Government.

The opposition with which the nomination of Mr. Bancroft was met in the Senate was based upon the grounds of Dorrian, doubtful democracy, want of practical business habits and talents, and abolitionism.

This evidence by which to prove the correctness of the latter charge did not come to hand until too late to answer the purpose of those who brought the accusation, by meeting the bold denial of the Secretary's friends who attested to the unfounded character of the sentiments imputed to him.

Mr. BATES is a good man and Christian as viewed in all the relations of life, whether it be as husband, father, friend or Senator. And the time of his death to the Christian is not the hour of death, but the time of his sojourn, as St. Peter teaches.—"If ye call on the Father, who, without respect of persons, judges every man according to his work, pass the time of your sojourning here in fear," i. e. in fear lest we fall into temptation, and from the faith; and in fear, lest a promise being led us of entering into his rest, any of us should seem to have come short of it. But when the Christian's work is finished, and his race is run, and he is going to receive his reward, then is the time, not of fear, but of rejoicing, for it is the hour when the hope of faith is denied, or its reality doubted, when its influence has been manifested to the eye of man, and the testimony of experience is added to that of inspiration?

If it can be doubted, when it can exercise such influence, and pour such comfort into the soul, when all the resources of nature have failed, and all the bodily senses seem to be closed to all earthly objects? Ay! who could have the heart to tear away this last refuge from falling humanity? Do not its consolations to the afflicted, the hopes it carries to the sick and dying, the comfort it yields to the poor, the sorrowful and the distressed, entitle it to universal respect—embalm it in the heart of every friend of man, and consecrate it to the rudo attacks of that malicious and profane? Its power is coextensive with the wants and woes of man; and as illustrative of its influence and efficacy, may be held up for imitation the exercise of Christian faith and hope, as they existed in life, and are now manifested at its close by the dying believer.

Mr. BATES thus speaks:

I offer these reflections as being in consonance with the day on which they are written and the occasion of their being penned, not designing, however, to usurp the province of the preacher to whom it more befitting and rightfully belongs.

Jersey Women Justices of the Peace!—According to the Phila. Ledger this morning, Sally Brown and Betsy French, maiden ladies, were elected Justices of the Peace in the Woolwich town meeting, in Gloucester Co., last week! They were run against the regular notaries.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser. **Navy Department and abuses therein—George Bancroft and his Abolitionism—Mr. A. Fitch's new mode of Office-seeking—the health of Hon. Mr. Bates.**

WASHINGTON, March 15th, 1845.

The gross abuses that were known to exist in the Navy Department under the old Board of Navy Commissioners, called so loudly for reform that a reorganization of that Department was effected with great unanimity by Congress. The Board alluded to was done away with, and in place thereof five new and distinct Bureaus were created for the better discharge of the duties devolving upon it, which business management was sub-divided as follows, viz.:

Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.
Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs.
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

These were duly organized immediately after the passage of the act in 1842, but it is doubtful whether they have been conducted with a proper regard to the spirit and intent of the law by which they were created.

The great and well founded complaint under the old organization was, that the Board of Commissioners overshadowed the Secretary himself in the controlling influence of the Department, and thus the power designed to be under the direction of the throne, was greater than the throne itself. In order to obviate this crying evil, and restore to the Head of that Executive Department the supreme authority belonging to him, the reorganization was perfected, and the subordinate duties specifically assigned to the Chiefs of the Bureaus then created, each and all being made subject to the direct will and supervision of the Secretary, to be, in all official movements and acts, under his controlling influence.

Thus far it was, and is, all very well; but it is doubtful whether the Senate has been left to the government, when, at the same time holding near two hundred thousand dollars of the funds of the U. S. over and above all indebtedness of the government to the said firm. And such was the fact for a series of about eleven years. In a letter to me, addressed as above stated, while making an effort to be reinstated in his former comfortable situation at Marseilles. Mr. Fitch thus writes:

"Under these circumstances, I have been left with no other mode but to make application to the honorable Senate of the United States for justice; though promised, yet withheld in another quarter."

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"I am perfectly aware that the functions of the Senate in appointments are confined to the supervision of the nominations of the Executive. Nevertheless, I presume, that the Senate can give expression of opinion of such character as may become proper, in any case existing between an individual who may monothesize that body and the Executive, by the adoption of a report and resolution of one of its committees, which might have a proper weight and influence with another Executive Councillor." If this is not a new mode of office-seeking, and a bold attempt to forestall Capt. POLK, I have yet to learn what may be considered as new, or the meaning and design of words and movements.

The proposal called for on the President, with reference to the act of Joint TYLER on the Texas Resolutions, and to the debate on which I have before alluded, has been laid on the table in the Senate.

Mr. BATES, greatly to the surprise of his physicians and friends, still lives. The report of his death was current here this morning, as it is at the time of my present writing, that he is somewhat better. What I communicate respecting his situation I obtain direct from the physicians in attendance upon him. From them I learn that he remains very weak and low—while some symptoms are more favorable others are much less so, and that they hope for the best while life lasts, though his tonus of life seems too frail to continue long.

For Senate proceedings of to-day, I reserve my accounts for the next mail.

For the Newark Daily Advertiser.

MECHANICS' BANK PATERNOSTER.

Mr. EDITOR.—As one of your Subscribers I claim a little portion of your columns for the purpose of directing public attention towards a Bill which is now before our Legislature—I refer to Senate Bill No. 69, entitled "A further Supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Mechanics' Bank of Paterson, passed February 23rd, 1832, for the relief of the Stockholders of said Bank." The new Constitution provides that "every law shall embrace but one object and shall but be expressed in the title," but the provisions of this Supplement afford no relief to the Stockholders but such as they may derive from Banking upon a capital of \$30,000. No person from reading the title would suppose that the whole scope of the act is to resuscitate an insolvent Bank.

As probably most of the members of the Legislature are unacquainted with the concerns of that bank, I will give a brief history of them, that if they pass the supplement they cannot afterwards plead ignorance.

The institution, under peculiar and painful circumstances, was declared to be insolvent some 8 or 10 years ago by the Chancellor, and was enjoined from exercising any of the privileges or franchises granted in its charter until two months; prisoner pronounces so. This is the fault of the bank. It believed the owners had no other business than to attend meetings. Dammon admitted he had a spiritual wife, and was glad of it. He understood Miss Harmon had a son at Portland, and was travelling through the country relating it.

Job Moody, one of the brothers, affirmed that prisoner had repeatedly urged upon them the necessity of quitting all labor. He affirmed that D's character was good. As for himself, he had been serving the Lord and hammering against the devil of late.

George Woodbury affirmed he believed in Miss Harmon's vision, because she told his wife's feelings correctly.

It was the impression that prisoner kissed his wife. Believed the world will come to an end within two months; prisoner pronounces so. This is the fault of the bank. He believed the owners Harmon and Baker's revelations as much as they came from God. Sister Harmon said to his wife and the girls, if they did not do as she said, they would go to hell. His wife and Dammon passed across the floor on their hands and knees. Some man did go into the bed room. Heard brother Dammon say the gift of healing the sick lay in the church. Dammon advised us not to work, because there is enough to live on until the end of the world.

Thomas Proctor testified that prisoner confessed to him that Miss Baker had an exercise in the bed room, and he went in and helped her out.

Much other testimony was received, pro and con, of a similar character, and the prisoner denied his offence. He cited Luke 7, 36; John 13; last chap. Psalm 41.

Prisoner again rose, and read the 50th and 126th Psalm. He argued that the day of grace had gone by, that the believers were reduced, but that those were too many yet, and that the end of the world would come within a week.

The prisoner was sentenced to ten days in the House of Correction; from which sentence he appealed.

On Tuesday, after the trial was concluded, and while the Court was waiting for the Counsel to come in, prisoner and his witness asked permission, and said that Lynn, by John Craig